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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/541,754	07/08/2005	Izhak Etsion	755/23		
7590 01/30/2006			EXAMINER		
Mark Friedman		FOOTLAND, LENARD A			
Bill Polkinghorr 9003 Florin Way			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Upper Marlboro			3682		
			DATE MAIL ED: 01/30/2004	4	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No. Applicant(s)								
Office Assistant Commence		10/541,754	E	ETSION ET AL.						
Office Action Summary			Examiner	1	Art Unit					
			Lenard A. Footland	3	3682					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply										
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).										
Status										
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed	d on								
·			action is non-final.							
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is									
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.									
Dispositi	on of Claims									
4)🖂	4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are pending in the application.									
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.									
5)	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.									
6)⊠	☑ Claim(s) <u>1-18</u> is/are rejected.									
·	Claim(s) is/are objected to.									
8)	8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.									
Applicati	on Papers									
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.										
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.										
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).										
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).										
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.										
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119									
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:										
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.									
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No									
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage									
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.										
· 3	ee the attached detailed Office action	for a list o	or the certified copies no	ot received.						
Attachment	c(s)									
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview							
	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PT nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or P		aper No(s)/Mail Date lotice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)							
	No(s)/Mail Date	. 0/30/00)	6) Other: _		The second of the	,				

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The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. § 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claim(s) 1, 7, 12, and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) and/or (b), as being anticipated by Etsion et al. '080 ("Etsion").

Etsion discloses all of the claimed elements including, for example, density (figs. 4a-b). In claims 15-18, dimensionless dimple depth is defined in part by minimum clearance, which is an intended use, since it will depend on, for example, load.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claim(s) 2-6, 8-11, 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Etsion as set forth in the rejection of claim(s) 1, 7, 12, and 15-18 above, and further in view of official notice of common knowledge in the art, and/or, in the alternative, engineering design choice.

The examiner finds that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the additional feature(s) in question since it was known in the art to do so to provide the function(s) disclosed.

Alternatively or additionally, the examiner finds that the broad provision of this/these features *vis-à-vis* that/those disclosed by the reference solve(s) no stated problem insofar as the record is concerned and, accordingly, would have been an obvious matter of design choice. See *In re Kuhle*, 526 F.2d 553, 188 USPQ 7 (CCPA 1975).

Claims 1, 7, 12, and 15-18 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 4-7, 12, 17, of U.S. Patent No. 6341782.

Claims 2-6, 8-11, 13-14 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 4-7, 12, 17, of U.S. Patent No. 6341782 in view of official notice of common knowledge in the art, and/or, in the alternative, engineering design choice.

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The examiner finds that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the additional feature(s) in question since it was known in the art to do so to provide the function(s) disclosed.

Alternatively or additionally, the examiner finds that the broad provision of this/these features *vis-à-vis* that/those disclosed by the reference solve(s) no stated problem insofar as the record is concerned and, accordingly, would have been an obvious matter of design choice. See *In re Kuhle*, 526 F.2d 553, 188 USPQ 7 (CCPA 1975).

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

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Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lenard A. Footland, whose telephone number is (571) 272-7103.

Fax: 703-872-9326

Lenard A. Footland

Sund A Forthon

Primary Examiner

Technology Center 3600

Art Unit 3682

laf January 23, 2006